The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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POETRY.

Waiting for the Spring.

As breezes stir the morning,
A silence reigns in air;
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring—
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

Strong ash and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and poplar high;
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky.
Even when the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

I strain my ears to listen,
If haply where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land.
Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?
Ah, surely they are waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

O heart! thy days are darksome;
O heart! thy nights are drear;
But soon shall streams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year.
Soon shall the trees be leafy,
Soon every bird shall sing;
Let them be silent waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

Miscellaneous.

A Land of Death---Fearful Ravages of the Small-Pox in California.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Sun* writing on Jan. 12, relates the following fearful story:

Early in December the small-pox broke out in this city. At first but little attention was paid to it beyond the usual course of vaccination. But the disease grew virulent and many deaths occurred.—Through some fearful mistake many persons were vaccinated with impure matter, and the ordinary medical treatment seem to have scarcely any effect upon the disease. So fatal were its ravages that public attention was immediately drawn to it. The people became excited, and a large meeting was held to devise means to prevent the spread of the contagion. The proceedngs of this meeting were published in the San Francisco journals, but they were toned down to a moderate degree, through fear of affecting the usual winter and spring tide of immigration. People seem disposed to cover up the fearful ravages of the disease and to conceal its deadly character. The streets are filled with funerals, and the grave-digger has his hands and graves full. In some cases burials are made at night. Despite every precaution the contagion remains as deadly as ever, and though it can scarcely be said to be increasing its decline is hardly perceptible. All the pest houses are full. Fathers and children, mothers, brothers, and sisters, expire daily, and nearly every person in the city has lost some acquaintance or relative. The Chinese have suffered terribly. Their native doctors have neither experience or common sense in the treatment of the small-pox, and as a natural consequence three out of every five of their patients run into eternity. But the ravages of the epedemic are not confined to San Francisco. Nearly the whole State is infected, and some towns have been decimated by the pestilence. Thus far Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton have escaped the malignant type of the disorder, but it has run through the lower counties of the State like a murrain. In Gilroy and Los Angeles the disease has been fatal beyond precedent, and San Francisco can be called reasonably healthy, when its death rate is compared with those of the former towns. Some of those affected seem to rot by inches, in spite of every available prescription. The physicians stand aghast. In some cases vaccination seems to have entirely lost its power, and men, women, and children with vaccine scars on their arms as large as twenty-shilling pieces, have fallen victims to the endemic. Hospitals have been hastily furnished, and every effort has been made in these towns to stay the progress of the disease, but thus far with little effect. Whole families have died. In one instance, a father and four children died within twenty-four hours, and in a hotel at Los Angelos nine persons were buried within a week. But the plaguespot of the State thus far has been the town of San Juan, in Monterey county, some one hundred miles from San Francisco. The town contains about a thousand persons. The alarming accounts of the mortality in San Francisco and Gilroy excited some apprehension, and an effort was made to prevent the appearance of the epedemic in San Juan. A man came down from the grape-growing district of Sonoma county and registered his name in the hotel. When questioned concerning the small-pox in the north, he acknowledged its fatal virulence, and said that fearing he might catch it, he had taken the precaution to be vaccinated before leaving home. In twenty-four hours his arm swelled to the size of his body, and was covered with gangrenous sores. An examination by the physicians resulted in the discovery of the fact that the man had actually been inoculated with the most malignant type of the small-pox. He died a sickening mass of putrification, within forty-eight hours, and was buried at midnight. Steps were taken on the instant to prevent the spread of the disease. The dead man's blankets, underclothes, and other garments were burned; but unfortunately some school children discovered the half-burned rags, and caught the infection. In one week numbers of them died, and the epidemic obtained a firm footing in San Juan. Out of a population of one thousand, four hundred were taken down with small-pox, and of these four hundred persons one hundred and sixty died. This is a fearful rate of mortality, and I doubt whether the annals of this loathsome disease can surpass it. In some country towns, away from the reach of skillful doctors, and where the proper medicines are scarce, two-thirds of the cases prove fatal. Throughout the State the mortality has been unprecedented. I have thought it my duty to give your readers this information because of the disposition throughout California to keep the whole thing as quiet as possible. It is proper that people intending to come to California from the States should be made acquainted with the facts, and I send them to you earnestly hoping that you will place them before your readers. The truth has been too long concelaed.

Arrest of Consumption.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show, that throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in every six in the lists of mortality, may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all [illegible] its dread results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further proved by post mortem examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three of the large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even the cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared, that, with proper precautions, by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influences may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle, which in this case is the essence of all-wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigor. In company with this, one of the best curative and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations of breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and the shoulders thrown back and downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled the air should be as slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long and deep inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as to give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionably milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs it only fills the apex, after a long and sustained effort, and hence the neces-sity of making the inspiration as slow as possible.—Six times a day in the open air is not too much for this exercise. Indeed the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open wagon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and though frequently exposed in the evening took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable instances took place among the young men of our army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woolen fabrics worn next to the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important; but even where this is impossible, attention to the other requisites, so simple to be within the power of every intelligent person, will in many cases prevent, and in most incipient cases arrest the progress of this most distressing of all maladies.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The New Art of Solid Coloring.

About 30 months ago an inventor in this city, while seeking some means of making barrel staves impervious to petroleum, accidentally used a piece of marble to wedge the barrel he was experimenting upon into its place in the vat containing the solution with which he was trying to fill the pores of the wood. On taking out the marble he noticed that it was beautifully stained, but threw it aside without further thought. About a month later (in September, 1866,) he picked it up, examined it, tried to wash it clean, failed, broke it with a hammer stroke, and lo!—the color had penetrated the whole mass! Perceiving the almost infinite value of the discovery he had so happily stumbled upon, he began new investigations, and associated others with him in the enterprise. A suitable laboratory was obtained, communications were quietiy opened with leading marble men, a series of about 25,000 experiments was instituted, and now, after more than two years of patient toil, this happy discovery is set forth to the world.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen were invited to call at the laboratory of the International Marble Coloring Company, No. 70 Third ave., north east corner of Twelfth st., second story. Here they found an Italian sunset imprisoned in enduring stone Here were snow-white marbles from Vermont, turned by wizard touch of chemic art into scarlet splendor not found in nature save in the gem, in the flower and in the cloud. On one hand the purple of the Caesar's gleamed in solid stone, and on the other a mantel's yellow lustre rivalled the rarest marble from Sienna's quarries. Here a plain white chimney piece had been tinted with dove-colored hues, softer than those of the choicest Lisbon stone, and there the wondrous touch of this new art had created a massive black-veined emerald, eclipsing in beauty the finest verd-antique that nature ever stained. In a word more than 600 hues [illegible] the work of [illegible] adorning finger, shimmered and blazed on every side with a confusion and a glory of color that it hath not before entered into the heart of man to conceive as possible in the domain of architecture. This invention consists simply in the discovery of a certain mordant, with which the proper dyes are mixed, forming a solution. In a shallow bath of this the marble is placed, molecular action immediately ensues, and in a few hours or days the whole mass is saturated with color. The severest tests from acids and exposure to the elements shows that these colors are more durable than those of nature. The interstices of the marble being thoroughly filled grease cannot penetrate, and the severest weather can scarcely wear it, and it becomes susceptible of the highest polish. In fact, this single, easy and inexpensive process secures at once the three great ends of beauty, durability and economy. A plaster cast has just been completed of a baptismal font, sculptured with a cross and wreathed with a vine, which is to be reproduced in blood-red marble, the sacrificial hue. For a white marble altar in a new cathedral at Albany $65,000 in gold have been appropriated. This company have offered to put up one in purple for $10,000 in greenbacks.

Not only can marble, granite and all similar materials be solidly colored in this way, but so can wood, the result being a cheap, durable and exquisitely beautiful material, which requires neither painting nor varnishing. The vista of architectutural magnificence opened to the view by this discovery must be left to the reader's imagination, the Arabian Nights being the only suitable treatise on the subject that just now suggests itself.

N. Y. Tribune.

How a Western City Grows.

One of the most noted examples of rapid growth in recent times, is furnished in the case of the infant city of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. On the 4th of July 1867, it consisted of a single house. Now it boasts a population of 7,000. It has six boot and shoe stores, five drug stores, eight dry goods stores, three clothing stores, five wholesale groceries, three hardware and cutlery stores, three restaurants and game stores, four stationery and Yankee notion firms, six wholesale liquor dealers and four tobacco and cigar stores, besides twelve other firms engaged in various branches of business. There are four hotels, eight lawyers, and seven physicians in the place. Four papers, three daily and one weekly, are published in Cheyenne. The Union Pacific railroad passes through it, and four lines of telegraph radiate from it. It contains one very fine church (Catholic) and three or four other denominations are about to erect houses of worship. Formerly, when the Union Pacific railroad had its terminus there, the town was overrun with disreputable women to the number of five hundred or more, but a large portion of them have followed the road on to its next terminous. The youthful city supports a large number of gambling hells, several dance-houses, a museum and theatre, all in full blast. The Union Pacific Company are building machine shops there, which when completed will employ some 5,000 hands. The ranchmen, miners, farmers and stockmen of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Decota, and Oregon, buy the bulk of their goods at Cheyenne. Twenty-one firms there last year reported a business of over $20,000 a month. The wages of masons, carpenters, common workmen, &c., are from four to ten dollars per day, and improved property sells for $100 a foot. Such are the magical effects of railroad enterprises, on a grand scale, in the West.

Solomon's Temple Exhumed.

The *London Times* publishes an interesting letter in regard to the discoveries at Jerusalem, from which we select the following: The collossal foundations of the temple wall, which are 'Stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits,' laid by Solomon or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned the ravine between the palace of Zion and the temple on Moriah is now proved to have been upward of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the ascent to the House of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we cannot wonder that on seeing it there was no spirit in her. The pinacle of the temple on which the tempter placed the Saviour has just been uncovered to the base, and is still to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus is therefore no exageration. If any one looked from the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth. Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the south-east angle of the temple. Acquiducts, cisterns, rock-hewn channels and passages have also been discovered within and around the harem, throwing new light on the buildings, the arrangements, and the services of the temple. The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and grand vizer to this country, and the representations made to the latter by the Archbishop of York, followed up as they have been by the energy, the wisdom and tact of Lieutenant Warren and his admirable staff, have smoothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition, and thus brought about opportunities for excavation and exploration such as never occurred before; and besides, large numbers of Arab laborers have been trained to the work, and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful exploration are now well known."

Position in Sleep.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents, is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near its backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and sends on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation. and the length and strength of efforts made to escape the danger. But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the trembling building crushing us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning, 'that they were as ever the day before;' and often it is added, 'and eat heartier than common!' This last, is a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a hearty meal. This we do not know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhœa, or billious colic, ending in death in a short time, is probably traceable to a large meal. The truly wise will take to the safe side.—For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who has been engaged for a long time in his profession and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be the universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have access to newepapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspaper has made them acquainted with the location of the most important places of nations, their government and doing on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians; for having become so familiar with every variety of style in newspapers, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and more connectedly expressed.

Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctnes in the use of languuge.

A Man Living Fourteen Days without Food or Water.

The Baltimore American, of the 19th inst., says:

"The British barkentine Cornucopia, Joseph Fowels master, which arrived at this port a few days since from Androssau, loaded with railroad iron, was the scene of a very extraordinary occurrence during the passage out. A man named John Montgomery shipped as a cook, and performed all his duties until the morning of the 12th of November last, when he was suddenly missing. The vessel was at that time in mid-ocean, and after an unavailing search for the missing man it was concluded that he had fallen overboard during the night and been drowned. Early on the morning of the 26th inst., the mate heard groans proceeding from the hold, and after a search found the supposed dead man, John Montgomery, concealed in a small space between the bars of iron, where he had remained for fourteen days and eleven hours, having during that time tasted neither food nor drink. His appearance when found was gastly in the extreme; exceedingly emanciated, with pallid face and glassy staring eyes, he more resembled a skeleton than a living man. He was also covered with vermin, and could have sustained his horrible condition but a short time longer. After being taken up and fed with nourishing food he somewhat recovered, but even at this time is stupified and weak. He refuses to give any reason for his concealment, but it is supposed that it was done for the purpose of skulking from duty."

A Real Sensation---Attempt to Shoot President Johnson.

Last evening the whole corps of reporters and correspondents were filled with excitement by a rumor that an attempt had been made to murder President Johnson. The facts, as we learn them from the police officers, are simply, that about 9 o'clock last night a woman attempted to force her way past the usher in charge of the door in the President's office. Upon questioning her it was evident she was insane. She refnsed to give her name, and answered the interrogators as to her business by saying: "I am the arm of Him who sent me; war is this day declared, and I have been delegated by God Almighty to kill the President of the United States." Upon searching her, a double-barrelled pistol was found concealed under her shawl. She was taken in charge by officer Shelton, detailed for duty at the Executive mansion, and conveyed to the Central Guard-house, where a preliminary examination was held by Justice Clark. From papers in her possession it was concluded that her name is Annie O'Neill, living at the corner of Twenty-fourth and L street, and she was commited by Justice Clark for further examination. The pistol found in her possession was ascertained not to be loaded. Subsequently she was visited at the station-house by her father and sister, from whom it was learned that she was formerly employed in the Treasury Department, and with her earnings had purchased the property where they reside. Yesterday it appears she was notified that her title to the property was imperfect being only a "tax title," and this information produced insanity, the result of which was her visit to the Executive mansion. There will be a further examination of the case this morning.—*National Intelligencer, 11th.*

A Continental "Damn."

A correspondent in Atlanta, Ga., offers the following plausible explanation of the term. He says:

"I do not claim to be versed in slang phrases, but I must confess that my knowledge of them is sufficient to explain the origin of an expression of this nature, of which Mr. Richard Grant White admits he can give no account. In his article entitled 'Words that are not words,' which was recently published, he says with regard to the combination of words, 'Not worth a continental damn, I am at a loss to assign a source,' &c. Those who are familiar with American history will know that during the revolution of 1776 the continental currency was counterfeited to such an extent that it became necessary for the government to take some steps to ascertain which was genuine. To this end they required that it should all be brought to the common treasury. Here the spurious were distinguished from the genuine notes, and such counterfeit notes had the word *dam.*, an abbreviation of the Latin word *damnatus*, (condemed,) stamed upon their faces. When the very small value of the genuine continental notes and the utter worthlessness of those marked dam. is considered, it will be easy to assign a source to this phrase. The addition of the letter n to the abbreviation requires no explanation."

The Remains of Mrs. Surratt.

By order of the President, the remains of Mrs. Surratt were on Monday disinterred at the Arsenal and delivered to her friends. The understanding is that there shall be no public demonstrations over the remains, and whatever funeral service takes place shall be private. She was, it will be recollected, convicted by the Military Commission, of which General Hunter was President, in the Arsenal, in the summer of 1865, of being one of the conspirators for the assasination of President Lincoln on the 14th of April of that year, and suffered death by hanging, in accordance with the sentence of the commission, in the Arsenal grounds, on the 6th of July following. Immediately after the execution, her remains, with those of Payne, Atzoroth and Harold, executed at the same time, were placed in common boxes, and interred in graves near the scaffold, her body being at the north of the row, and the others adjoining remains in the order named above. box with each body was also placed name of the party, enclosed in a The body of Booth was also buried there, that is, on the inside of the old Penitentiary building, near the main door of the Wardner's residence. The burial of Booth was quietly made in the presence of General Lafayette C. Baker and two of his officers, and Col. Benton, commandant of the Arsenal; and after the grave had been filled and a portion of bricks relaid over it, the windows of the air room were boarded up and the door locked, Secretary Stanton taking the key.

Collecting Materials for Manure.

We have so often dwelt on the benefits to be derived from the construction of compost heaps, and have so often described the manner in which they are made that to enter again upon this subject is scarcely necessary. But we cannot too often impress upon our friends the fact that to have such compost heaps as will fournish the largest amount of fertilising materials to the farm, they must seek those materials, wherever they may be found, and bring them together. Everything that enters into the economy of plant life constitutes materials for plant food. With this brief description understood, no farmer can go wrong. He knows that all rough vegetable fibre, when broken down, and its constituents reduced to a soluble condition, becomes the agent of new life and vigor to other plants. He knows that rotten leaves fertilize the soil on which they fall and decay, that potash and the phosphates are supplied by wood ashes, and to some extent by marsh mud, and that these constituents, whilst they are the most important agents in the production of grain, are the soonest exhausted by cropping are soonest exhausted. Combine then with the manure of the barn, the ashes of household fires, all sorts of rough material may be converted into valuable manure, and he who neglects their use neglectsan important means of enriching his soil.

Strong Character.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now here it is we make a great mistake; we mistake a strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he that is mastered by them is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of the solid rock, mastering himself? Or, one bearing a hopeles daily trial, remain silent, and never tell the world what kankered his home peace? This is strength. He who with strong passions, remains chaste; he, who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are the men, the spiritual heroes.

Digestion of Food.

Rice boiled and tripe boiled will digest in one hour.

Venison steak broiled, whipped eggs raw, and sweet and mellow apples, in one and one half hours.

Roasted turkey, roasted pig, broiled lamb, boiled beans, roasted potatoes, and boiled parsnips will digest in two and one-half hours.

Roasted beef, boiled mutton, boiled apple damplings and Indian corn cake will digest in three hours.

Roasted mutton, Indian corn bread and boiled carrots, will digest in three and one-fourth hours.

Stewed oysters, raw cheese, hard boiled and fried eggs, wheat bread, boiled potatoes and boiled turnips, will digest in three and one half-hours.

Fried beef, boiled and roasted fowls, roasted duck and boiled cabbage will digest in four hours, while roasted pork requires five and one fourth hours.

A few days since a German called at the post office in Newberry post for a letter, but did not have English enough to make himself understood; whereupon a friend that was with him said: "He has not learned many words yet; he only knows how to swear."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

The wonderful spectacle of a peaceful change of rulers, is soon again to be witnessed by the American people. Without convulsion, or commotion, the new incumbent, Gen. U. S. GRANT, will assume the duties of the Presidential office, and his predecessor, ANDREW JOHNSON, retire to the ranks of private life, to mingle again with the citizens of our great republic, an equal amongst equals. He will possess no greater political power than the humblest of his neighbors. Not in any government of like magnitude on the face of the whole earth, is the supremacy of the popular will thus manifested in the selection of its chief executive officer.

In England, as is well known, the reigning sovereign must yield to the will of the nation as expressed by the return of members to Parliament, who support or oppose the measures submitted by the Prime Minister. The elections in that country, therefore, are always considered as an endorsement or rejection of the policy pursued by the Premier. If a majority of the members of the House of Commons are in accord with his measures, he retains his position as chief officer of the realm, next to his sovereign. Should he, however, find himself in a minority, not able to control a Parliamentary vote in his favor, he retires, and a successor advocating the known views of the House is appointed by the monarch to succeed him. The kingly office is, however, hereditary. The sovereign rules by right of birth, and as a witty but caustic English writer has well said: He may either be a madman or a fool, and a change is next to impossible, until death frees the nation from one weak or bad monarch, to be succeeded by a lineal descendant, with perhaps neither more of virtue or ability than his predecessor. We manage things differently in our country. Some man, distinguished not by the accident of birth, but whose services to the republic have rendered him conspicuous, whose administrative talents are known and approved, is rewarded by a grateful people with the highest office in their gift. Such has been the endorsement by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the country, of Gen. GRANT, for the Presidency.

Taking this election and the candidate as tests of the national feeling, it is natural for us to strive to know somewhat of the course to be pursued by the incoming executive.

Were we to seek for information in any high sounding promises which he might have made to catch the ear of popular favor, we would search in vain. Prudence, always an admirable quality, seems to be his characteristic and distinguishing trait. A soldier by profession, bred to arms, his military achievements prove him the possessor of administrative abilities of the first order. If reticent upon political issues, we know at least so much, that his desire is not for strife and bloodshed.—"Let us have peace," coming from his lips falls like oil upon the troubled waters. He knows what we and the whole country most need. He desires no more of that jarring discord, which prevents a rapid return to prosperity, so much sighed for especially in the South. With genuine real pacification, will come a restored confidence. Enterprises requiring heavy investments, will more readily be taken hold of by men wielding capital. Money thus disseminated will find its way into the channels of trade and traffic. Our varied industries will be quickened into new life and activity. Political broils and animosities will give way to a generous rivalry between section and section, and neighbor and neighbor, to raise heavier crops, to foster, enlarge and increase our manufactures, to double our exports and thus lay the permanent foundation of a prosperity as durable as time itself.

In the terse language of the President elect, we repeat, "let us have peace," and with it all its attendant blessings.

Broomsedge Views.

We remember, during a pleasant stroll, recently, standing upon an eminence which commanded an extensive view. The same unvarying stretches of yellow sedge were spread out before us to a greater extent than was pleasant to dwell upon. They indicate that there is thus much, at least, of the soil lying idle, producing literally nothing to the owner. Taken in addition to the woodland, upon which as well as his waste fields, he is paying tax, should the farm lie too remote from town for the sale of fire-wood, we see at a glance that farming in our neighborhood has hitherto been carried on under serious disadvantages, and, as a general rule, been prosecuted without a due regard to consequences resulting from a thoughtless and improvident system. The great cause why so many of our farms are now clad in this "badge of poverty," as the sedge has justly been termed, is unquestionably owing to the fact that our farmers have too frequently had a passion for tending too much land, especially in corn, without paying sufficient attention to preserving its productive capacity, and still less of improving that which was already cleared. Soil tended for only a limited number of years, till the cream, as it is called, had been taken off, was thrown out and a fresh "new ground" cleared and brought under cultivation. The older portion of the tract, after being thus rapidly exhausted, was entirely abandoned for tillage, and the fence enclosing it suffered to decay. It became a common pasture and the sedge, choking out all other grasses and vegetation, rapidly took possession,

It has been asserted by some writers that, unlike other vegetation, sedge has no power to restore fertility to the land it covers, or to conduce to its renovation.—Grasses and weeds generally, as we all know, if not removed from the soil on which they grow are the means of imparting great productive capacity to the ground. Mere rest or fallowing, where fields are regularly cultivated in rotation, is essential, and should be carefully attended to by the farmer. We have been taught, however, by our limited experience and by interchange of views with others on this subject, that a sedge field never improves in point of fertility; or if it do, it is at so slow a rate, that no sane man would advocate the practice of "throwing out land" with an eye to its improvement as part and parcel of judicious or profitable farming. In our view, a more ruinous mode of procedure could not well be devised, than continuing the practice of slashing down the timber and suffering cleared land to run to waste. With the growth of our towns, and the increase of population, it is easy to foresee that the demand for lumber and firewood must increase and the price be enhanced. It would seem, therefore, mere ordinary prudence for the farmer to cease his onslaught upon valuable timber and turn his attention to the improvement of his old fields. The heavy labor of clearing new ground and fencing it, contending as the farmer needs must, for a number of years at least, with "stumps, roots and runners," requires an amount of the heaviest kind of straining labor. If the time and work spent in clearing, grubbing and fencing, were devoted to gathering leaves and other matter for manures, bedding his animals freely with the former, carting in addition as many loads he possibly can into his compost heap, mixing therewith the manure from his stalls and adding lime, if possible, we think his time would be more profitably spent than in clearing. Suppose, that, after due effort, the farmer has secured a large amount of compost, and applies it to his sedge field, the obstructions which meet him at every step in his fresh ground are entirely absent here;—the cultivation, consequently, much easier and more pleasant. The timber, if left standing, becomes more valuable from year to year, and enhances the price of the tract.

Heed our warning voice, therefore, farming friends! Save your timber and improve your cleared land, and by so doing leave it at your death to your children, a goodly heritage, and an enduring memento of your skill, industry and perseverance.

Lineback's New Photograph Gallery.

Our young friend, Mr. Henry Lineback, has for some time occupied his new Photograph Gallery, on Main Street, one door below the Bank. Mr. Lineback has had considerable experience and devotes his whole attention to the beautiful art of copying the "human face divine." His pictures compare favorably with any we have seen. The rooms are neatly furnished, and the public will find every convenience to be met with in a well appointed establishment.

Those who are comely will of course get a handsome picture, and even those who are particularly hard-featured, need not stand back, as the instruments are warranted not to crack.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

We have received the January, February and March numbers of "Once a Month," a sprightly periodical of original and selected matter. It contains nothing of that heavy literature which is appreciated only by the *few*. Those who pick it up will not lay it down unread. Terms, $2 a year.

T. S. Arthur & Sons, Publishers, 809 and 811 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE has been before the public so long that it needs no commendation. It is enough to say that its course is onward. The typography is unexceptionable. $2 a year. T. S. Arthur & Sons, 809 and 811 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, also published by the Arthurs, is a handsome and entertaining juvenile. Anything coming from this house is good, true and beautiful. $1 25 in advance.

THE NEW ECLECTIC and LAND WE LOVE have been consolidated, thus offering a combination of original and selected matter rarely offered to the Southern public. Call and see a copy.

PUTNAM for March is one of the best numbers of the year. Bayard Taylor, Shelle DeVere and other writers of equal note, grace its pages. Putnam is never dry, always fresh and readable, even its heaviest articles have a vivacity that cannot but attract attention among the literary drones.

HARPER for March is an interesting number, fully illustrated It is improving with age and challenges competition.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March is rich in prose and poetry. Bayard Taylor contributes "The Suabian Alp:" "Popularizing Art," by James Parton; "Our New President" by Chas. G. Game: "Sedge Birds," by by J. Elliot Cabot. Alice Cary contributes "The Fatal Arrow," a poem; John G. Whittier, "Howard at Atlanta." Besides the above articles, a pleasing variety makes up a palatable literary bill of fare. Fields, Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

PRACTICAL PAINTER.—We have received the first number of a neat little monthly bearing the above title, at 50 cents a year. It promises to be a useful publication for those interested in painting. Willis McDonald & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Execution Sales.

Notice to Debtors.

MINOR PLACE—A new Southern Novel. E. J. Hale & Sons, N. Y.

☞ We would direct special attention to the advertisement of the New York and North Carolina Steamship line, as the low rates and facilities are said to be superior to any heretofore offered.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court have decided that the stay law is unconstitutional and void.

They have declared that the homestead is valid and retrospective. That is, a homestead can be held against old debts as well as new debts.

The question was not before the Court as to the validity of the Bonds issued for the Penitentiary,—but we learn that the Chief Justice, in his opinion, supposed a case which was on all forms with the Penitentiary Bonds, and declared them invalid and void.—*Sentinel.*

☞ Heavy snow storm, North, on the 23rd.

☞ At a meeting, held in Lexington on the 6th inst, it was resolved, as the opinion of the meeting, that all debts contracted before the first day of May, 1865, should be speedily settled on the basis of debtor paying or securing to the creditors about 25 per cent of the indebtedness.

What next?

Stockholders in the North-Western N. C. Railroad are to meet in Salem on the 6th of March.

State Legislature.

[COMPILED FROM THE STANDARD.]

The proceedings on Tuesday, the 10th, unimportant.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 17, nothing of much interest. Several bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to facilitate the payment of old debts. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Vest: Bill to amend the constitution so as to allow females to vote. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Malone: Bill to authorize the several counties of the State to subscribe to the capital stock of railroad companies. Referred to the committee on Counties and Townships.

Mr. Bowman: Bill to repeal all acts of the General Assembly and ordinances of the Convention, passed since the 10th day of May, 1861, suspending the operation of the statute of limitations. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Nicholson: Bill to regulate the action of Sheriffs in the sale of land under execution. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. French: Resolution declaring that the presence of United States troops is necessary in this State until the organization of the militia.

The bill to raise revenue was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Durham, to reconsider the vote by which the amendment limiting taxation to 66⅔ cents on each $100 was adopted.

Mr. French hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail. The amendment was adopted under a misapprehension. It had been thought by many that the tax was limited by the Constitution to 66⅔ cents on the $100. He argued that such was not the case; and that the tax would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the old bonds and the current expenses of the government. This would ruin the credit of the State and leave no provision for the bonds issued for railroad purposes.—He was satisfied there was a persistent effort to paralyze the State government and bring it into disrepute.

After a lengthy debate by Messrs. Pou, Holden, Seymour and others, without action, the House rdjourned.

In SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 18, The House also transmitted a bill to authorize the county commissioners of Surry county to improve the road from John Allen's to the top of the Blue Ridge. The bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended, and House Bill to amend title 6, Sec. 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, was taken up and read second time.

Mr. Shoffner amended by the following proviso: Provided, that no person shall have the benefit of this act on any debt or contract made prior to May 25, 1865.

The bill as amended passed its second and third readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting Senate bill providing for an assignment of rooms in the Capital and Executive Mansion, with amendments.

The Senate concurred in the amendments, and notified the House of the same.

The hour for the special order having arrived,

The House bill to authorize the levying of taxes for State and county purposes was taken up on its third reading, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Seymour from the Judiciary committee, reported favorably bill to lay off the property and homestead exemption.

SPECIAL ORDER.

This day was set apart by rule of the House for the consideration of bills from the Code Commission.

In SENATE, Friday, Feb. 19, bill to provide for the collection of taxes came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Osborne moved to postpone the further consideration until Wednesday next. Considerable debate upon the motion was indulged in by Messrs. Cooke, Sweet, Osborne, Love and Davis.

The motion to postpone did not prevail.

The bill was discussed and amended until the Senate adjourned,

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hinnant, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported the following bill and resolution correctly enrolled, and they were thereupon signed by the Speaker: Act to incorporate the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Company, and resolution authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Wilmington and Manchester and Wilmington and Weldon railroads.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably bill to allow females to vote; and, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, bill to repeal all acts of the Legislature and ordinances of the Convention, passed since May 1, 1860, suspending the statute of limitation. It was so referred.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to complete its road.

Message also announced concurrence in House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Surry county to improve the road from John Allen's to the top of the Blue Ridge in Surry county, with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in.

Revenue Bill was taken up and discussed to close of morning session.

A communication from citizens of Davidson county recommending legislative enactments to require the settlement of old debts at a per centage upon their face, was read and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Estes introduced a bill to postpone the collection of certain special taxes; which was read.

The bill provides that the taxes levied in the railroad appropriation bills passed at this session of the General Assembly, shall not be collected for the years 1869 and 1870.

The bill passed second and third readings.—Yeas 74, nays 1.

The bill to raise revenue was taken up, the pending question being on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Jarvis as a substitute for the proviso as amended. The substitute reads as follows:

"*Provided*, That the collection of taxes which have been or may be levied to pay interest on bonds issued to or for railroads or other corporations shall be postponed for two years."

The amendment was not adopted—yeas 32, nays 36.

The proviso, as amended, was adopted as follows:

"*Provided*, That all the taxes for the State and county purposes imposed upon the real and personal property of the State, exclusive of the special taxes levied for county purposes and by the railroad appropriation bills passed at this session of the General Assembly, shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent."

Mr. Siegrist moved to strike out two-fifths in line 2, sec. 1, class 1, and insert three-tenths; so as to make the rate of taxation upon property three-tenths of one per cent.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas 28, nays 40.

In SENATE, Saturday, Feb. 20, a number of bills were introduced; mostly of a local or private nature.

Mr. Harrington introduced bill to authorize the Board of Education to sell the stock owned by the Common School fund in the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Passed first reading and referred to committee on Education.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following bills correctly enrolled; and they were thereupon signed by the Speaker: Bill to provide for the assignment of rooms in the Capital to State officers, and bill to repeal section 2 of an act to change the time of holding the courts in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th judicial districts.

Message from the Governor transmitted a communication from the State Geologist concerning State lines.

In SENATE, Monday, Feb. 22, bill to provide for the collection of taxes came up as the unfinished business of Friday and its consideration occupied the Senate during the remainder of the day.

Mr. Moore, of Yancey, moved further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow at 12 M.

Mr. Robbins opposed the motion.

Mr. Sweet hoped the bill would be got through with to-day.

Mr. Barnett thought the most important business should be transacted first and the collection of taxes and the formation of a revenue system was the most important business before the General Assembly.

The motion did not prevail.

The bill passed its final reading.

In the HOUSE, the Revenue Bill was considered. Both houses adjourned over to Tuesday in honor of Washington's Birth-Day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—J. Wilkes Booth's body was quietly delivered to his friends last evening.

An amendment to the tax bill was adopted last night which permits whiskey to remain in bond until April 20th, 1870, but subjects it to one cent a gallon tax per month after April 20, 1869. On and after to-day smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco offered for sale must be packed and stamped according to law.

HOUSE.—After a long debate the relief bill came to a vote, and passed 130 to 48.

Banking and currency was resumed. The previous question was seconded with the understanding that the vote be taken to morrow. Bill authorizing among other things the comptroller to issue circulating notes under regulations provided in the bill to an amendment not exceeding twelve millions each to Kentucky, Nevada, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, provided increased circulation be allowed these States only as it is withdrawn from others which have an excess. Recess.

Bank and Currency bill passed on the 19th.

FEB. 19.—The New Mexico election contest resulted in unseating Cleaver, who has occupied it during the entire season, and seating Chaves.

The rules were suspended, and the constitutional amendment taken up. An amendmont forbidding the deprivation of the right to vote or hold office on account of race, color, nativity, creed or previous condition of servitude, was adopted, and the constitutional amendment passed—140 to 33. It goes to the Senate for concurrence. Colfax voted aye.

In the HOUSE, Feb. 22, a bill was introduced under the regular call recognizing the independence of Cuba; also a bill devoting a part of the public lands in Alabama to internal improvements.

The Memphis, Elpaso and Pacific Railroad from Elpaso to the Pacific, passed, 122 to 45.

STATE NEWS.

FROM RALEIGH.—During the debate in the House of Representatives, on the 15th, O'Hara, colored Engrossing Clerk, and Miller, colored, one of the doorkeepers, engaged in a fisticuff in the room of the engrossing clerk, which so disturbed the Reading Clerk, Mr. Boner, that he rushed to the scene of action, and, by dint of persuasion, succeeded in bringing about an armistice between the belligerents. After the House adjourned, O'Hara and Miller renewed the fight in the Hall, and, but for the timely interferance of Mr. French of New Hanover, and Dixon, of Green, men of size and muscle, who pulled the chickens apart, it is impossible to say which would have won the day.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

ARREST OF THE STATE AUDITOR BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Saturday at 10 o'clock, the Marshal, by order of the Supreme Court, arrested Mr. Adams and brought him before the Bar of the Court. He was asked by the Chief Justice if he had yet complied with the order of the Court, and removed his papers from the Clerk's office? Upon Mr. Adams answering in the negative, the Court ordered that he be committed to jail, for contempt of Court, whereupon the Marshal took into custody, and lodged him in the Governor's office for safe keeping. Chief Justice Pearson delivering the opinion of the Court, said to Mr. Adams, "Sir, it becomes the unpleasant duty of this court to commit you to jail. Mr. Marshal, you hear the order?"

The Keeper of the Capitol then proceeded, with a *posse comitatus* of negroes, to remove the furniture and papers belonging to the Auditor's office—piling them up in the passage way in a confused heap.—*Raleigh Sentinel 15th.*

WAKE FORREST COLLEGE.—The Philomathesian and Enzealian Secieties of this College, will celebrate their thirty-fourth anniversary on the 15th inst., A. H. Hicks, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., will deliver the address on behalf of the Philomathesian Society, and R. S. Prichard, of Wilmington, in behalf of the Enzelian Society.—*Standard.*

THEY ARE COMING.—We learn that that valuable real estate, known as "The Rowan Mills Place," formerly the property of O. G. Ford, Esq., has been purchased by Mr. S. R. Clark, of Alleghany County, Md., who intends to settle on the same. We have the pleasure of Mr. Clarks' acquaintance and know him to be a very intelligent and enterprising gentleman. We welcome him to our State and our county with great pleasure, and sincerely hope that he will be followed by many more such.—*North State.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that the trustees of this excellent institution are about to sell the bonds, with collatterals, which the College holds in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co., for $70,000 in cash. We further learn that Rev. Charles Phillips, Professor at Chapel Hill, has been unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics at Davidson College *vice* Professor McIvor transferred to Chapel Hill. Of the qualifications of Professor Philips it is unnecessary for us to speak—they are known to all.

We learn that the prospects of the College are very encouraging, and that it is expected that there will be two hundred students in attendance during the coming year.—*North State.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We call the attention of the farmers and planters of the following proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, held in Raleigh last Thursday.

RALEIGH, Feb. 11.—At a call meeting of the North Carolina, State Agricultural Society held this day at the Mayor's Office, it was announced that the lamented President, Dr. W. R Holt, having departed this life since the last meeting of the Society, and none of the Vice-Presidents being present, H. O. Parker, Esq., of Wake, was appointed Chairman. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of Hon. S. H. Rogers, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Agricultural Committees of the General Assembly to investigate fully the condition of the society and to make such suggestions as may seem fit to them, to effectuate its reorganization, that they be requested to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 20th day of Feb. 1869 at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. M. A. Bledsoe, R. S. Tucker and S. H. Rodgers to constitute the Committee.

On motion, all the Editors of the several newspapers in the State, were requested to publish these proceedings, and to urge the planters, and all others who feel an interest in reviving the State Fair, to attend the meeting above referred to.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. O. PARKER Ch'm.

P. F. PESCUD, Sec.

Gen. Robert W. Haywood, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Bryan, in Raleigh on Monday night last.

Senator Rich, of Pitt, died at his boarding house in Raleigh on Monday evening. He was a gentleman of Northern birth.

There are fifteen cotton factories in North Carolina, running 21,112 spindles, and turn out 3,000,000 pounds of spun cotton yarn.

President Johnson has been invited to deliver the Annual Oration at the next Commencement of Davidson College.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Calvin J. Cowles, as Assayer of the U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte.

From 1804 to 1827, North Carolina furnished all the gold of the United States, amounting, according to returns at the mint to $110,000. The aggregate of all her gold yield up to 1868, according to data from the same source, is about $9,300,000.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Rutherford *Star* says: "The University will be opened on the third of next month. It is free to all who are unable to pay. Board can be obtained for twelve dollars per month."

CUBA.

NEW YORK Feb. 17.

A special dispatch received here, dated Havana, the 14th, says: Insurgents have appeared in the district of Calon under the leadership of Col. Meian, a Mexican officer, In the Cuzco mountains 2,000 men are waiting the signal for revolt. There are other Mexican officers in command of insurgents in this district and other parts of the island. The Cuban passengers who were found on board the schooner Galoanic have been tried in a maritime court for treason, and sentenced to death, but Captain-General Dulce will probably commute the sentence, and send them out of the island to some convict station.

The schooner has been declared a legal prize, of which judgment the British consul notified his government. He has also expressed hopes that the captain and crew of the schooner will be released.

Advices from Trinidad, on the 9th, have been received. The American consul there had joined the insurgents, and turned over his office to another person. The insurgents hold Tunas, and have many Spanish prisoners. The wife of Captain General Dulce will soon leave for Spain.

FURTHER FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.

Captain General Dulce still continues active measures for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The order permitting citizens to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms have been ordered to be delivered up to the government within four days.

The government has received intelligence of a rising in the vicinity of Matanzas. The rebels number 300, and the greatest alarm prevails there. Senor Castillo, director of a savings bank, has been arrested, and the police are searching for other wealthy and suspected men.

The United States consul having applied for a passport for a naturalized citizen, the latter was arrested and the consul was informed that the government could not recognize his right to apply for passports. The consul has telegraphed to Washington asking for the prompt intervention of his government to protect its citizens, and in case of refusal tendering his resignation.

Gen. Dulce released a native of Cuba who was arrested, on his producing his naturalization papers. The principal American residents in Cienfuegos applied for a war vessel for their protection, and the answer was returned that it was impossible to send them one at present. The city of Havana is practically in a state of siege. Gen. Dulce has been urged to formally declare it in a state of siege, but is yet disinclined. He may, however, issue a proclamation to that effect after the expiration of the term of amnesty. Cubans are applying daily to be permitted to take refuge on board the flagship Comstock in case trouble should break out in the city, and their lives be threatened. Admiral Hoff has consented to take American residents to Key West.

An engineer employed in the jurisdiction of San Antonio has arrived here, and reports that a party of insurgents, three hundred strong, had invaded that district. Plantation hands fled, panic stricken, and work on estates had ceased. Plantation engineers have also fled here from Vuetta Abjo region and other parts of the island, fearing they may be impressed into military service. A letter from Trinidad, dated 13th inst., says the Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere, and have destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails.

A dispatch from Nuevitas, on the 11th, reports that the banditti are pillaging estates in the country. On the 7th a detachment of troops marched from Nuevitas to Miguel Buco, burned the town, and returned the next day, having lost twenty killed, wounded and prisoners. The insurgents firmly held their ground in the vicinity of the town. Negroes are wandering about the country without restraint. There are many Spaniards in the insurgents ranks.

NEWS ITEMS.

In a garden in Lynn, Mass., is a pear tree which was grafted four years ago, and by which mistake an apple scion was put into it. It bore several ripe apples of a new variety unknown to fruit growers.

The largest pen factory in the world, on the French coast, uses sixty tons of steel a month in this manufacture, and there are a dozen other houses whose product is not much smaller.

John N. Washington Esq., a perminent lawyer of Newbern, died very suddenly in that city on Monday night last.

The late fearful flood at Danbury, Ct., occasioned the loss of twelve lives, and the destruction of property valued at $60,000.

No child is allowed to attend school in Evansville, Indiana, who does not present a certificate of vaccination to the teacher. Small pox is prevalent.

Three million bales of cotton this year, if the season be favorable, yielding at present prices, over $400,000,000 will be the contribution of the cotton States to the material wealth of the Union.

The largest dry goods jobber in New York, sold last year $43,000,000; the next largest follows in the tracks with $9,000,000, while some half dozen other houses are set down at from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000—showing a very heavy business for 1868.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

The most violent snow storm of the season set in here yesterday noon. More than a foot of snow has already fallen and the storm still continues. No mails by railroad have left here to-day.

The Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, B. G. Clark, Esq., of New York, and a party of capitalists, are in Middle Alabama buying property and arranging for the development of the resources of that magnificent region.

A boy of 16 arrived in Cleaveland last week on his way from Norfolk to Salt Lake city, where he proposes to join his father. He had walked all the way from Norfolk and hopes to reach his father by the first of May.

Under the head of "domestic infelicities" the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express*, reports that a couple were married recently in Kansas City, Mo., in less than one hour after they first saw each other.

Meteorology, not yet having been reduced to the exact sciences, baffles the observer with striking and incomprehensible facts. Thus a winter of singular mildness on land has been attended with disaster from tempest on sea, All the ocean steamers have had long passages, and been baffled beyond any former experience. What connection is there between the tranquil continent and the stormy ocean.

A GRAND EXCURSION TRIP.—The Pacific Railroad Company have initiated the necessary arrangements for a grand excursion through from New York to San Francisco, commemorative of the completion of the road. It is expected to start about the 1st of July. Invitations have been extended to many of the leading railroad capitalists and bankers of Europe, but in no case will the crowd exceed 250. It is said to be thought probable that President Grant will be one of the party. Two trains are to leave simultaneous, one from this end and the other from San Francisco.

COLORED PEOPLE'S INAUGURATION BALL.—It is stated that the colored people of Washington and the district of Columbia have completely perfected arrangements for a grand inauguration ball, to be given on the 4th of March. The arrangements indicate that it is to be on a scale that will not be inferior to the one to be given by the whites. They have secured Columbia Hall and gardens for the purpose.

There are now at work in the Methodist Episcopal Church 7,130 itinerant preachers.

The clergy costs the U. S. $12,000,000, annually; the criminals, $40 000,000; the lawyers, $70,000,000; rum, $200,000,000.

Anna Gagaran, the daughter of a Moscow merchant, is the wealthiest heiress in Russia. Her prospective fortune is estimated at 100,000,000 roubles—about $75,000,000.

A rapid penman can write 30 words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of one rod—16½ feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong; and in five and one-third hours, one mile.

The Massachusetts railroads killed 75 out of 109,187,331 passengers they carried last year; and in doing this, 155 employees were killed.

Gen. Grant's Policy.

The following is Gen. Grant's letter of acceptance, presented to Congress on the 15th:

"Gentlemen: Please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of,—my election as President of the United States,—and say to them, that it will be my endeavor that they and those who elected me have no reason to regret their action."

In reply to Senator Morton, of the Committee appointed to notify him of his election, he is reported by the correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, to have expressed himself as follows:

"Gen Grant received from Senator Morton the certificate of his election, announced, amidst intense excitement on the part of the few gentlemen who were present, and in a firm, audible voice, substantially that in accepting the office of President of the United States, he assured them of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessities for an honest and faithful discharge of the revenue laws. He would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty, which were desired by the people of the country. Should the officers of the different branches of the government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their official duty, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessors.

Gen. Grant stated that he had not announced his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but had intended at that period to make known the names of those whom he would invite to become members. In the interval, however, he had concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, until he sent them in to the Senate for confirmation.

The reason for this determination Gen. Grant said was because of the fact that should he do so, a pressure would immediately commence from various parties, to endeavor to induce him to change his determination, not so much probably from the fact that the opposition would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which the gentlemen may have for their own friends. For these and other reasons, he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet until the time mentioned.

Gen. Grant spoke without any reserve, and with the greatest frankness and courtesy; and his remarks were received by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and approbation.

Afterwards Mr. Pruyn, of the committee, addressed the General very briefly, to the effect that while the party with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he desired to assure him that his administration, in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have their hearty support and co-operation.

The speeches were delivered more in a conversational tone than in a formal set manner, and the occasion was one of quiet, though most intense interest. The members of the staff of General Grant were present. About twenty gentlemen were present altogether, including the committee and staff officers.

The committee subsequeptly waited upon Mr. Colfax, who, in response to the notification by the committee of his election as Vice-President of the United States, says:

"Gentlemen: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

The joint committee will make their report of the interview to both houses of Congress to-morrow.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 18th inst., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, MR. LEWIS B. WINKLER, of California, to MRS. AUGUSTA C. SWINK, of this place.

We acknowledge the receipt of the printers fee, and wish them a long and happy life.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 26, 1869.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, new, 1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 60 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 18
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 8 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, no sale,
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Pine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 1 00
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb,
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60 lbs is considered a galen bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56 lbs Oats 32 lbs for Spring. and 63 lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56 lbs; Clover seed 46

List of Letters remaining in Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Em. Boyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, Miss M. A. Conrad, Mrs. Prudence Dillon, Miss Adda V. Douthit, Miss Rebecca S. Ellis, Miss Alla Hyre, Miss M. M. Kimble, Mrs. America Lester, Miss R. J. Long, Miss Margaret Mains, Mrs. Julia A. Myers, Miss Eliza Prock, Miss M. J. Right, Mrs. Emily E. Snyder, Mrs. Mary Williamson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Nathaniel Alspaugh, Elleatt & Lowry, Boston England, Christian Ernest, R. P. Fisher, A. Hanes, Elisha Harper, William Hinshaw, William Johnson, Harrison Krouse, J. J. & S. C. Lambeth, Capt. W. L. Lampkin, William Lomax, Edward Longwart, Emanuel Martin, Wm. Morriss, Gideon Nelson, C. E. Reich, Tyre W. Reynolds, Charles Roberts, Ernest Sanford, Andrew Sapinfield, Frank Shanun, Thomas Sprinkle, James M. Thomas. William Wiley.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE notes given to me as administrator of E. W. Griffith, Jonathan Vogler and Jacob Hanes, deceased, have been placed in the hands of THOMAS J. WILSON, Esq., for collection and settlement. Those interested would do well to call upon him at once, as they might thereby save cost.

Feb. 23, 1869–2t. LEWIS HANES.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of URIAH HUNT & SON, *vs* GEORGE W. HEGE, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies in Davidson County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. MARSHAL,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.
Feb. 23, 1869.–8t.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of March next, at the court-house door in Winston, I will sell, for cash, 105 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of Mary Atwood, R. Gray and others, seized as the property of JNO. T. ATWOOD, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 12 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of James Sprinkle and others, seized as the property liable for the payment of the Taxes due and owing by J. A. Apperson.

On the 16th day of March next, at the post-office in Kernersville, I will sell, for cash, 178 ACRES OF LAND adjoining J. C. Holder and others, seized as the property of Jno. D. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 72 ACRES OF LAND adjoining Jno. D. Holder and others, seized as the property of J. C. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 120 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of Alfred Calhoun, W. M. Medearis and others, seized as property liable for the payment of the United States Taxes due and owing by Elijah Nelson.

JOHN CRANE, Collector,
By JOE WORTH, *Dept. Col.*
Feb. 23, 1869.–3t.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Seventh Edition.....$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bereaved and solitary, we give—in many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist (Boston.)*

For sale at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

A NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

MINOR PLACE,

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above together with this note, and forward a marked copy of the paper to the Publishers.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
For sale at BLUM'S.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c

At the.....BOOK STORE.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERY BODY

SHOULD USE THE

Bartlett White Lead

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having, on the 9th day of February, 1869, taken letters of administration according to law, on the estate of Anna Paulina Herman, deceased; and also letters of administration, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, on the estate of John G. Herman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estates, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose—otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estates will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ,
Administrator.
Salem, Feb. 19, 1869 18–3t.

THE PSALMIST,

A POCKET EDITION,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

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Readers—The New Elementary Reader. The N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

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Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
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DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
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Envelopes, an assortment,
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Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet. David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

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Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

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A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

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Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

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DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
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"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

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EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges,
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt-edges and gold border around each page.

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Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains **35** fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

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Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain **35** fine engravings and sell at **$2.50** per copy.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Chalk Level, in said county:—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.
Feb. 12, 17–1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.

MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T. B Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.

YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

TO LET!

10,000 Two Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1871.

10,000 Three Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1872.

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent of Forsyth County, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of March, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd day of March, 1869, and will as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid.

I. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869. 1 m.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

SEC'Y AND TREAS'R'S OFFICE,
SALEM, N. C., JAN. 25, 1869.

THE fourth installment of ten per cent. upon the stock of the above named Railroad Company, will be due and payable on the 1st day of March next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.
15—5t.

FOR SALE.

A first class "Family Sewing Machine," For further information apply to Chas. H. McCoy at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.
Terms Moderate. 2t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of Aprli next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, L... Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpet... bles, Wardrobes, Household and Kitche... niture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 ... and Rockaway, and a great variety of othe... ticles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*
Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

JUSTICES COURT.

A. G. Short
vs
Robert J. Harris.
} Before J. M. Marshall, J. P.

It appearing to me, (the undersigned) that R. J. Harris, Defendant in this cause, is not a resident of this State; and it further appears by the complaint of the plaintiff filed before me, that the defendant above named is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account.

Therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Salem *Press*, for four weeks, that the defendant, R. J. Harris, appear before me at Mount Airy, on the 27th day of Febuary 1869, to answer the complaint of A. G. Short for the non-payment of the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account. This January 30th 1869.

J. M. MARSHALL, J. P.,

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c,

HUMOROUS.

'Mr. Timothy,' said a young lady who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, 'you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in the upper story.' 'Divine Almira,' meekly replied the adorer, 'in thanking you for that compliment, let me remind you that you occupy the upper story entirely.'

A butcher let a sailor have a shoulder of mutton on trust, but finding a day or two after that he had gone to a foreign land, said, 'My word! but if I had known he never intended paying for it, I would have charged a penny a pound more for it."

A transcendental preacher took for his text: 'Feed my lambs.' A plainfarmer very quietly remarked to him on coming out of the church, 'A very good text, sir; but you should take care not to put the hay so high in the rack that the lambs can't reach it.'

A shoemaker receiving a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a new pair of shoes; and not knowing exactly the style she required, he dispatched a written missive to her whether she would like them to be "Wround or 'Sqire toad?" The lady indignant at this rich specimen of orthography replied "Kneether."

A man down in Lynn, Massachusetts, it is said, made so many pairs of shoes in one day that it took him two days to count them. He was a smart one, but not equal to one up in New Hampshire, who built so many miles of stone wall in one day, that it took him all night and the next day to get home.

Though the following has long been going the rounds it has abated none in interest nor does it grow shorter. The "long and short of it," is:

A tall Eastern girl, named Short, loved a certain big Mr. Little, while Little little thinking of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long, and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So Short meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before long, which caused Little in a short time to marry Long. Query—Did tall Short love big Little less, because Little loved Long?

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a father to his son. "Oh, yes!' replied the youth; 'but I could not think of taking advantage of my father."

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.—Our "American cousins" usually finish up their conversations about England—as, indeed, they do those on most other subjects—with "Let's liquor"—*Lick* her!

A friend: Why are young ladies' brains like speckled trout? Because they love to sport under waterfalls.

An old lady hearing of a pedestrian's "great feat," wondered why they didn't interfere with his fast walking.

When you want a warm bath and can't pay for one, just pull your neighbor's nose and you'll soon be in hot water.

A baby is said to be like wheat, because it is first cradled, then threshed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

It is not pleasant when you call upon an acquaintance and expect a good dinner, to be offered nothing but the cold shoulder.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without it himself.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and twenty-five thousand threshing machines in the United States, without counting the "school-marms."

A popular speaker has got up a lecture on "Getting Ahead." A head is a good thing to get—if there are any brains in it.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

Why is praising children like a preparation of opium? Because it is laudin' em.

The only man not spoiled by being "lionized" was the prophet Daniel.

The object some wives have in blowing up their husbands is, doubtless to have them come down.

What is that, which, when thrown out may be caught without hands? A hint.

It don't follow that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

Never tell your secrets in a corn-field for it has a thousand ears.

Beautiful extract—a handsome lady just helped out of a mud hole.

Another new reading—Man proposes, but woman accepts.

[illegible]or take for your friend the husband [illegible]es unhappily with his wife.

[illegible]The young ladies of Cuba, Steuben county, New York, call the Grecian bend "the back ache."

The man who went by the board is supposed to have been a lumber dealer.

[illegible]redible as it may seem, many of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee-grounds.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

THE GALAXY
FOR 1869.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED BY ANY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

UCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

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A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
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Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale whereever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.

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ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah—Macaria.* Price $175.

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ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Caytain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

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Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

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Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

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Moravian Hymn Books, in every style of binding.
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NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

—:o:—

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
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Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
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An extra lot of

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In addition to our large Stock of

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Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
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Caps, Crockeryware,
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Leather, Salt,

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WINDOW GLASS,

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In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

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Being fully aware that

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Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

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All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak ouder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
NOV. 27–7 *Salem, N. C.*

SALT AND MOLASSES

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

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SCIENTIFIC,
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Always giving due attention to

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L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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